

The Lancaster Gazette.

CITY OF LANCASTER.

Principles of the American Party of Ohio.

1. The unlimited freedom of the press, and the right of every citizen to publish and circulate his views on all subjects, without being liable to any punishment for the same.

2. No interference with the rights of citizenship, and the protection of the law to all who honestly emigrate from one State to another, and who are not liable to any punishment for the same.

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Eleven Steamers Sunk.

Great Destruction of Property.

LOSS OVER \$250,000.

BREAKING UP OF THE LICKING.

At an early hour yesterday morning the Licking River commenced rising rapidly, and by 11 o'clock the ice came out in great force and quantity making directly for the Ohio shore.

In five minutes four steamers, on this side were at the bottom. The ice continued to flow out until 4 o'clock, by which time eleven steamers were sunk, and a number more seriously damaged.

The smaller steamers were crushed into small fragments by the great cakes of ice. Some of the boats were full of freight, and this in addition to the boats' cargoes, etc., it is estimated will make the total loss not far from \$250,000.

The floating ice was covered with barrels, boxes, furniture, grindstones, wash-tubs, patent pans, and almost everything that is shipped upon steamers—mingled with herds of cattle, pigs, and sheep.

The steamers broken, which were lying near the shore, sank very suddenly to near the boiler deck and then took fire. It was feared the fire might spread to all the steamers along the wharf, but the engines were promptly on the ground, and it was soon extinguished.

A new Steam Fire Engine "Washington" was the first company that had on water. When the flag went down a number of hands were in the hold getting out freight, and it was reported that eight or ten of these had not time to escape, and were drowned. Nothing, however, could be learned with certainty in the great confusion that prevailed.

Steamers Sunk.

ALBANY—Owned in Nashville. She was worth about \$12,000, had light cargo on board.

FLAD—Owned by Gaylord & Son of this city, worth about \$6,000, and heavily loaded for St. Louis, she capsized and broke to pieces, then caught fire, but the fire was speedily extinguished.

BADGER—Owned by the captain, clerk, and some parties in Marietta. She was worth \$12,000, had on board no freight.

GRAPE SHOT—The principal owners were the captain, clerk, and Messrs. Sprigman & Brown, of this city. She was a new boat and worth \$18,000. She had on board a full cargo from Nashville for Pittsburg.

MADONNA—Had been running as a Kentucky river packet. She was an old boat and worth about \$2,000.

SALEM—Owned by Capt. J. K. Johnson; worth about \$8,000—no cargo.

YONKOWN—Owned by Capt. Poe, of Pittsburg. She was worth \$10,000—had a light cargo.

All the above steamers are a total loss. The coal tow-boat, Black Diamond, with eight barges, was lying near the foot of Western Row. Her barges were all full of peaches and sunk; two barges were driven partly through the steamer.

We heard last evening that the steamers Forrest Queen and Emma Dean, lying at Sandusville, just below the city, had been sunk by the ice.

A trading boat occupied by Wm Brownfield and family, was swept from the Kentucky shore and floated down the river. The family were supposed to have been in it.

Bouts Injured.

Capt. Davidson's new steamer, J. Traber, had the starboard side of her hull stove in by the guard of the Crescent, lying next to her, and it is thought will be a total loss. She is worth about \$15,000.

The new steamer Crescent had a large hole knocked in her starboard side and guards broken up. She can be repaired for \$1,000.

The J. B. Carson also had a big hole knocked in her, and it was by the greatest exertions she was kept afloat.

The Memphis No. 2 had her wheelhouse broke in by the capsizing of the Flag.

The Glendale had her lower guards badly broken.

The Western Row Ferry Boat had her wheelhouse smashed and nearly all the guards broken down.

The Walnut street ferry boat Covington was wrecked on the other side of the river.

A barge was swept away from the wharf and went down in the gorge on persons were crossing the Ohio on the ice just above the scene of disaster, and in full view of it, and last evening the ice opposite Newport still remained firm.

A barge tow of the steamer Winifred, and loaded with salt, had some of her timbers sprung and about three hundred barrels of salt destroyed.

There was twenty-three flat-boats and coal barges carried off, broken or sunk.

The river was about six feet yesterday. The rise was from the Licking.

Little Miami river was rising rapidly on Saturday.

Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 29.

SENATE—Mr. Heaton introduced a resolution to rescind the joint resolution asking Congress to repeal the duty on Railroad iron. It was laid on the table for debate.

The bill deducting the fees of county officers, applying particularly to Hamilton county, was considered and debated at some length and without concluding the Committee arose.

Mr. Matthews introduced a bill supplementary to an act in relation to the Covington and Cincinnati Bridge Co. It provides that the span may be less than 1400 feet, and fixes the capital stock at 700,000, in shares of \$100 each. Adjourned.

Mr. Griswold introduced a bill in relation to conveyances of property for religious purposes. This bill prohibits the conveyances of lands, etc., to persons for their use and their successors in an ecclesiastical office, and is aimed to prevent the evils felt in New York by the act of the Catholic Priest, in controlling burying grounds and places of worship.

The Governor sent in and the Senate confirmed, Solomon C. Beckwith, Collector of Tolls at McConnellsville, and Arthur Wyley, Collector of Tolls at Harmar.

House—Mr. Lounsbury gave notice that he would introduce a bill to organize the State Treasury, and to provide for the safe keeping, transfer and disbursement of public money.

The bill to pay the indebtedness of benevolent institutions was passed.

The Kansas resolutions were taken up, and after some discussion referred to a committee of five. Adjourned.

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ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Atlantic and Asia.

NO NEWS OF THE PACIFIC.

Imminent Danger of a Rupture with England.

Violent Storms—Shipwrecks.

New York, Feb. 26.—A. M.—Steamers Atlantic and Asia arrived Sunday. Dates Liverpool 9th inst. Neither bringing intelligence of the Pacific, and alarming reports of her safety has been augmented. The European intelligence shows that all go favorable in direction of peace between Russia and the allies.

Protocol for preliminary Congress at Paris had been signed and it is reported that the Emperor of Russia and Austria will visit Paris during the conference.

An armistice from land operations only will probably be agreed upon till the 31st of March.

Nothing of interest comes from the Crimea.

The last of the docks at Sevastopol has been destroyed.

The real interest of news by the Atlantic, is, in relation to the prevailing excitement in England concerning American affairs.

It has been reported on Liverpool Change that Mr. Buchanan has demanded his passport and the absence of himself and lady from a sojourn given by Lord Palmerston is attributed to the personal misunderstanding between the Earl of Clarendon and himself. We have no particulars of the reported misunderstanding, as the English papers maintain complete silence on the subject.

Earl Clarendon is, however, reported to have spoken in a most imperious manner to Mr. Buchanan, which the latter promptly checked by closing the interview.

It is stated that the Derby party intends to bring forward a motion in Parliament on the subject of the omission of all allusion to America in the Queen's speech.

It is also reported that France and England have jointly sent envoys to enlist that country against the interests of the United States in Central America.

In the meantime the general tone of the English is threatening and presumptuous toward the United States; the purely commercial press form an exception and chambers of commerce of Manchester and Liverpool protest against any interruption of amicable relations with the United States; and funds have been depressed by the threatening aspect of affairs.

The London Times, says, we expect to hear every day that our Minister at Washington has received his passport and is on his way home. That of course will compel similar proceedings on our part with regard to the American Minister. Mr. Crampson and Mr. Buchanan, the two offensive gentlemen representing the governments of Washington and London, will probably cross each other on the Atlantic.

After deplored the existence of a domestic quarrel, the Times says England has really apologized enough to satisfy ten European empires.

That paper goes on to say: We cannot hold her (England) responsible for extravagance, and Americans must reckon on an obstinate resistance, if they drive us to it. Let them count the cost before they take any fatal steps, else, after two or three paces, they will make calculations in vain.

A London dispatch says a good deal of pardonable irritation was felt here that the sympathies of Republican people should have been so unaccountably manifested during the present war in behalf of the great majority and sheet anchor of European despotism, and if the people of the United States permit their rulers to plunge into a war with Great Britain, they will receive the most terrible lesson ever administered to national envy and quarrelsomeness.

The Journal des Debats has a long and labored editorial, to prove that up to the present point the interests of France and England are identical, but that a continuation of war, either on the Baltic or in Africa, would only subvert the private interests in England.

General Prince Paskiewitch died at Warsaw on the morning of the 1st inst.

Lord Palmerston proposes to lay part of the Central American correspondence before Parliament.

The preliminary protocol was signed at Vienna on the 1st inst, by the representatives of France, England, Turkey, Russia and Austria. It agrees to open conference at Paris within three weeks, the Earl of Clarendon appointed the English Plenipotentiary.

The story that high words passed between Mr. Buchanan and the Earl of Clarendon, in a crisis repeated. Matters appear to be at a crisis.

No American mail has been received since that by the Atlantic. The British steam frigate Polyphemus has been totally lost on the north-west coast of Jutland.

A storm occurred on the English coast on the night of the 6th inst. Many American vessels reported damaged.

The London Morning Advertiser states that Sir Henry Bulwer has intimated that he would like to act as mediator between the British government and Mr. Buchanan. This movement is said to be at the desire of Lord Palmerston. An interview was to take place at the American Embassy, when Sir Henry Bulwer would explain at length to Mr. Buchanan the compromise he is prepared to recommend.

All other papers maintain profound silence upon this matter. In the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston, in answer to an inquiry from Mr. Cobden, said that the correspondence with the American Government upon Central American affairs would, when completed, be laid before Parliament.

The London Times of Saturday morning censures the course taken by both the English and American Cabinets, in reference to existing difficulties, as after showing that even humanity, as was shown, must have limits, concludes as follows:

"We are so desirous of peace as Mr. Cobden can be, but we know that when a nation becomes too proud to listen to reason the only appeal is to arms."

Commercial Intelligence.

Cotton had declined at Liverpool 1/4 on the lower grades. The sales during the week 58,000 bales, of which exporters took 11,000, and speculators 10,000 do. Trade at Manchester was unchanged.

McHenry's circular quotes a large decline in Breadstuffs during the week. Flour was 1 1/2 @ 61 lower. Wheat 31 to 64, and Corn 21, and quotes Western Corn at 34; Ohio 37 @ 39s, and Southern 35 @ 37s. White Wheat 10s 6d, and Red 10s, and White Corn 37s, and Yellow 36s.

There was an improved demand for

Port, and Western Men is quoted at 25-27.

A moderate retail demand for fine qualities of Beef; but ordinary was from 3s to 3s 6d lower. Lard was quiet.

At London American stock had declined.

The money market was more stringent. Consols advanced 1/4 per cent, closing at 91 3/4.

National Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.

MORNING SESSION.

Resolution offered that National Convention has no authority to prescribe a platform of principles for this Convention, and we will nominate no candidate for President and Vice President who is not in favor of interdicting the introduction of Slavery north of 30° 30'.

A motion to lay it on the table carried; year 141; yeas 82.

Mr. Brown moved that the Convention proceed to the nomination for candidates for President and Vice President, forthwith, and moved previous question.—Call sustained by a unanimous vote.

The motion having prevailed, the Convention was about to commence balloting, when Mr. Perkins, of Connecticut, announced the secession of the delegates from that State, which was followed by the delegations from New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and a portion of the delegations from Ohio, Illinois, Iowa and Pennsylvania.

The convention then proceeded to ballot and nominated Millard Fillmore for President, and Andrew Jackson Donelson for Vice President.

Both nominations were made unanimously, and the best of feeling prevailed with hearty enthusiasm.

Mr. Donelson is now engaged in making a speech, returning thanks for the honor conferred upon him.

The ballot stood as follows: Fillmore, 179; Law, 24; Rayner, 14; McLean, 13; and balance scattering. The result of the ballot was received with great applause.

The vote for a candidate for Vice President stood as follows: A. J. Donelson, 181; Gardner, 12; Rayner, 8; Walker, 8; and balance of 21.

The Convention then adjourned sine die.

"New Advertisements."

CITY ELECTION.